

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. V.—NO 38

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MAR. 9, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head business cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

J. W. BRADSHAW, Contractor and Builder—Sash and Doors made to order on short notice.

FRED. G. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

J. C. HERRER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba St. east.

T. W. ROBINSON.

SPRING

is approaching and with it brings to memory the need of a new Dress, New Shoes, New Gloves, New Hose, &c., &c.

We have taken great care and trouble this season in the selection of our Dress Goods, which we are now placing in stock, and feel confident that our customers, and the public generally, will find in them all the Newest, Nobbiest and most Stylish Goods to be found in any market.

SPRING GOODS

of all kinds are arriving daily, which are all marked at Rock Bottom Prices. An inspection of our goods will, before purchasing elsewhere, convince you that what we say is right.

We have placed in stock two car loads of goods who offered at \$1.00 and 2.25 that are worth fully 50 per cent. more. They were made to order for a wholesale house who failed to take them, we secured them and our customers get the benefit.

Remember we give you 10 per cent. for cash off all Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c.

To arrive this week: Car load of Lake of the Woods Milling Co's FLOUR, the BEST IN THE MARKET.

To arrive next week: Car load of POTATOES. Ask for quotations, to be delivered from car.

T. W. ROBINSON'S.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

COMMUNICATION.

THE MOOSE JAW CREAMERY.

To the Editor of the Moose Jaw Times.

DEAR SIR,—

Will you be so kind as to give me your excellent paper to the effect that the cost of fuel, hauling &c. will be too high; that the town will run it and the merchants control it. How will the merchants control it or the town run it? Now if the farmers supply the milk the Government will manufacture and sell the whole produce and pay cash monthly to the farmers. No townsman or merchant can interfere. If we don't supply the necessary quantity of milk daily then the directors will run it. They are, J. E. Bat, president; Directors, Messrs. H. McDougall, T. B. Baker, Wm. Bonnie, S. K. Rathwell, Horace Hartburn and Wm. Watson; five farmers and two townsman. Are not the farmer's names a sufficient guarantee that neither merchant or townsman will run it to the detriment of the farmers supplying the milk? With regard to the cost of fuel and hauling it will be greater than in Ontario and the cost of fuel both here and in Ontario and in the United States and everywhere that cheese factories or creameries are in operation comes out of the milk. And if they are as undoubted success where land is as rich as worth \$50 per acre on an average, surely they can be a success here where pasture is free to all and in unlimited supply, allowing, as is quite true, that fuel and hauling is costlier than in the east or south. Let us examine it closer. When we started the Creamery Lethbridge coal was \$8.00 per ton. The Lethbridge coal is now \$5.50 per ton and price of it is in everyone's mouth. That is \$2.50 a ton saved. Word by the car load can be laid down here at less than a dollar a ton more than in Ontario. Keep in remembrance that our separator is guaranteed to run through at its full capacity 3,000 lbs of milk an hour. Also that the average (I might almost say the absolute) time required to churn at a creamery is 30 minutes thus requiring steam for an hour and a half to separate and churn 3,000 lbs of milk. If there will be two churnings per day (which will be all the better) then two hours steam will be required. Steam won't be wanted for the rest of the day. Now the hauling of the milk will cost more. But have we not more than an offset for that in our nearness to the market, besides that our pasture costs us nothing. Professor Robertson sold all his creamery butter made last year in Ontario to merchants in British Columbia and the previous year he sold one shipment in Vancouver. Last year it netted 2 1/2 cents to the farmers in Ontario as was seen by the newspaper reports. The cost of freight and commission from Toronto to the coast was in 1892 6 cents per lb—4 cents for freight and 2 cents for commission. Freight from Moose Jaw is less than 2 cents per lb. and I have been informed by Messrs. Baker and Robinson that no commission need be paid here at all. Our proximity to one of the best butter markets in the world enables us to sell our butter without paying commission.

If this is correct it will give us 4 cts. per lb. to play upon to make up for the greater cost of fuel and hauling.

Professor Robertson was in England and Scotland the year before last and opened up a market there with some of the best houses in the butter trade. The fact that he sold his butter last year in British Columbia is proof positive that it is a better market for creamery butter than England or any other country and it is virtually at our door. We will be the nearest creamery to it run on the Centrifugal separator system and the butter made on our system is worth from 2 to 4 cts. per lb. more than the creamery butter made from the cream collecting system. What more can the shareholders or intending patrons of the Moose Jaw Creamery want to satisfy them that the creamery needs nothing but the hearty co-operation of shareholders and patrons to make it a success.

Yours very truly,
(sgd.) JAS W ROBINSON,
Dairy Commissioner.

Ottawa, Jan. 17, 1894.

The above correspondence came to me as the result of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Davis asking him to give us the benefit of his influence by writing to the Government on behalf of our creamery. Mr. Davis wrote to Mr. Angus, Dom. Minister of Agriculture, under whom Professor Robertson acts and whose authority is necessary to confirm the Professor's action in the matter. The Minister of Agriculture wrote to the Professor and his reply dated Jan. 17 is conclusive as to his intentions, and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture reply to Mr. Davis dated Jan. 29 gives the sanction of the Department to the Professor's proposals. Therefore we have the pledge of the Dominion Government that if we supply a minimum of 3,000 lbs of milk per day they will make our creamery one of their regular branch experimental dairy stations and it won't do that they will send us a competent butter maker not to cost us more than \$40 per month. Our hundred and fifty cows will give 3,000 lbs of milk per day. In addition to double

on the above score it is self-evidently circulated (not with the view of helping the farmers, or shareholders, or the creamery) that the cost of fuel, hauling &c. will be too high; that the town will run it and the merchants control it. How will the merchants control it or the town run it? Now if the farmers supply the milk the Government will manufacture and sell the whole produce and pay cash monthly to the farmers. No townsman or merchant can interfere. If we don't supply the necessary quantity of milk daily then the directors will run it. They are, J. E. Bat, president; Directors, Messrs. H. McDougall, T. B. Baker, Wm. Bonnie, S. K. Rathwell, Horace Hartburn and Wm. Watson; five farmers and two townsman. Are not the farmer's names a sufficient guarantee that neither merchant or townsman will run it to the detriment of the farmers supplying the milk? With regard to the cost of fuel and hauling it will be greater than in Ontario and the cost of fuel both here and in Ontario and in the United States and everywhere that cheese factories or creameries are in operation comes out of the milk. And if they are as undoubted success where land is as rich as worth \$50 per acre on an average, surely they can be a success here where pasture is free to all and in unlimited supply, allowing, as is quite true, that fuel and hauling is costlier than in the east or south. Let us examine it closer. When we started the Creamery Lethbridge coal was \$8.00 per ton. The Lethbridge coal is now \$5.50 per ton and price of it is in everyone's mouth. That is \$2.50 a ton saved. Word by the car load can be laid down here at less than a dollar a ton more than in Ontario. Keep in remembrance that our separator is guaranteed to run through at its full capacity 3,000 lbs of milk an hour. Also that the average (I might almost say the absolute) time required to churn at a creamery is 30 minutes thus requiring steam for an hour and a half to separate and churn 3,000 lbs of milk. If there will be two churnings per day (which will be all the better) then two hours steam will be required. Steam won't be wanted for the rest of the day. Now the hauling of the milk will cost more. But have we not more than an offset for that in our nearness to the market, besides that our pasture costs us nothing. Professor Robertson sold all his creamery butter made last year in Ontario to merchants in British Columbia and the previous year he sold one shipment in Vancouver. Last year it netted 2 1/2 cents to the farmers in Ontario as was seen by the newspaper reports. The cost of freight and commission from Toronto to the coast was in 1892 6 cents per lb—4 cents for freight and 2 cents for commission. Freight from Moose Jaw is less than 2 cents per lb. and I have been informed by Messrs. Baker and Robinson that no commission need be paid here at all. Our proximity to one of the best butter markets in the world enables us to sell our butter without paying commission.

If this is correct it will give us 4 cts. per lb. to play upon to make up for the greater cost of fuel and hauling.

Professor Robertson was in England and Scotland the year before last and opened up a market there with some of the best houses in the butter trade. The fact that he sold his butter last year in British Columbia is proof positive that it is a better market for creamery butter than England or any other country and it is virtually at our door. We will be the nearest creamery to it run on the Centrifugal separator system and the butter made on our system is worth from 2 to 4 cts. per lb. more than the creamery butter made from the cream collecting system. What more can the shareholders or intending patrons of the Moose Jaw Creamery want to satisfy them that the creamery needs nothing but the hearty co-operation of shareholders and patrons to make it a success.

Yours very truly,
(sgd.) JAS W ROBINSON,
Dairy Commissioner.

Ottawa, Jan. 17, 1894.

The above correspondence came to me as the result of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Davis asking him to give us the benefit of his influence by writing to the Government on behalf of our creamery. Mr. Davis wrote to Mr. Angus, Dom. Minister of Agriculture, under whom Professor Robertson acts and whose authority is necessary to confirm the Professor's action in the matter. The Minister of Agriculture wrote to the Professor and his reply dated Jan. 17 is conclusive as to his intentions, and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture reply to Mr. Davis dated Jan. 29 gives the sanction of the Department to the Professor's proposals. Therefore we have the pledge of the Dominion Government that if we supply a minimum of 3,000 lbs of milk per day they will make our creamery one of their regular branch experimental dairy stations and it won't do that they will send us a competent butter maker not to cost us more than \$40 per month. Our hundred and fifty cows will give 3,000 lbs of milk per day. In addition to double

If anything more was needed to convince them of the absolute necessity existing to have more than one basket to carry their eggs, surely the experience of every farmer in the Northwest, for the last ten years, in raising No. 1 hard should be conclusive. Talk about the cost of fuel and hauling in connection with the creamery! What about the cost of fuel and hauling in connection with raising wheat! The teams, machinery, harness, hired help, blacksmith bills, threshing bills, &c., and both crops and prices failed us several times, and neither our butter nor the pasture to make it, ever failed us yet. And the price, what about that! This year the bulk of our grain was sold at 37 1/2 cents a bushel. Had we started our creamery last season we could have realized 30 cts. a lb. if we had a hundred tons. Allowing say 5 cts. a lb. for expenses, this would leave us 25 cts. or 1 1/2 lbs of butter would purchase a bushel of wheat. Then what about freight rates! At 37 1/2 cts. per bushel a farmer realizes \$203.00 for a car load of wheat, 660 bushels, and the freight to market at Montreal is about \$190. While for a comparatively small amount more in freight, a car load of butter could realize about \$5,000. While we are depending on No. 1 hard we will be simply hawking wood and saws of water for the C. P. R., whereas, if we turn our attention to dairying freight will only be a few bits. And as to getting any real reduction in freight rates we might as well try and overturn the Pyramids of Egypt. Much more could be written on this matter but I hope the above is sufficient to enlist the sympathies and energies of all well-wishers of our town and district. On behalf of our creamery
Yours truly,
Wm Watson.

CARNEL CHIRPING.

Mrs. Powell who has been visiting friends in Moose Jaw for the past few weeks has returned home.

Miss Ida Powell, who has been visiting friends out west, has returned home.

Mr. John Sherwood, who has been absent has just returned with the degree of M. D.

Miss Sasia Glover is confined to her room with an attack of la grippe.

It is rumored around that there is to be several weddings soon.

Mr. J. Smith has returned from the north where he has been spending the last few weeks. He got so lonesome that he had to come back.

NONTREAL, Feb. 27.—An unforeseen and unfortunate accident occurred during the performance given by Mademoiselle Patti at the Academy of Music last evening. Lord Aberdeen, the governor-general and family occupied a box and at the end of the first act went behind the scenes to congratulate Mademoiselle Patti. When the curtain fell at the conclusion, however, the orchestra did not play, as usual, "God Save the Queen." The audience stood in embarrassed silence for a few minutes when Lord Aberdeen himself sang, "God Save the Queen," in which he was joined by the audience who dispersed with cheers. Lord Aberdeen went behind and reconnoitered with Mrs. Thomas, who manages the Academy of Music, and the latter apologized stating that the omission had occurred probably because the orchestra was an American one.

Relief in Six Hours.—Watering Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Tole.

HITCHCOCK

&

McCULLOUGH

AND

FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

HAMILTON LAM, Editor and Proprietor.
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each.
All transient advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgages and Sheriff Sales, Assurances, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted under 12 per line; subsequent insertions 5c—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

Moose Jaw Times.

"Not clinging to some ancient law,
Not mastered by some modern term,
Not swift nor slow to change; but firm."

FRIDAY, MAR. 9, 1894.

Political tricksters are an abomination. And it is because of political meanness, political dishonesty, that good and loyal, true and honorable men complain so loudly of political corruption. To the politician is intrusted sacred interests of the people. We follow the lead of our public men. They are commissioned to direct public affairs of government for our good. We give them confidence; we rely on their judgment and superior experience. We contribute funds for the carrying on of those projects that are to result, as we trust, in conditions favorable to our peace and tranquillity, happiness and prosperity as a people. Have we not a right, then, to expect our leaders to be men of probity and to be honest in their dealings with us? Deception, fraud, subterfuges, are a betrayal of the public trust. Cheating, chicanery, defeat the popular will. Baseness and all questionable measures or unseemly devices are subversive of public order. Every action that is not sanctioned by the principle of honor tends to make politics a mere machine which has come to work untold evil in our political institutions and to give to our public affairs a direction by no means apt to secure for us the blessings of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

Honorable men are also truthful men. They will not adopt what Talleyrand has been credited with saying—"Speech was invented to conceal thought." Words should be expressive of inward ideas. Intercourse with one another is founded on the idea that a man's word says what he means. A man's word should be as good as his bond. If the bond is known to be worthless financial transactions lose support and enterprises fail. If a man's word cannot be relied upon, if a suspicion be true of some lying and deceit hid in that word, the man of whom such is noised abroad loses caste and loses companions and friends. How should the politician, whose word became insincere and untruthful cannot pass muster, hope either to be successful in his management of affairs of state or municipality, or to be instrumental in bettering the condition of his fellow citizens? There should be no room to suspect him of hypocrisy or double dealing. Let him speak the truth. Let him not give groundless assurances. Let him not delude his constituents or leave them under false impressions. When he speaks, let it be after mature deliberation. When he promises, let it be only after he has seen hopes of realization. Then some stability will be given to intercourse with our public men, some reliance will be placed on their utterances to the manifest purity of political methods, the prosperity of our institutions and glory of our political parties. Otherwise will be worse than a game of chance.

It is hard for the average man to understand of how little importance he is in the eyes of others. Even if he has done something which makes "everybody talk," the talk is of short duration, and the subject is soon superseded by trivial matters in the talker's own province, outside of which he has little real interest. If tempted to be egotistic, it is well to reflect that no one's interest in you at all compares

with that you feel in yourself. An egotist is always self-conscious; he imagines everybody is impressed with his superiority, and self, with a capital S, is paramount. This vain belief in their own importance, which most people cherish, is not all a source of unmixed happiness. It will work either way. There is no commoner form of morbid misery than that of the poor, nervous men or women who fancy that they are the subject of universal unkind remark, or who think everybody is conspiring against them. There are several ways in which self-consciousness disagreeably evinces its existence. One is the manner in which some people enter a church or public meeting. They walk as if the eyes of the whole congregation were burning upon them, and pose during sermon or lecture for the public eye. Another form of self-consciousness is awkwardness and bashfulness, which arises not from the sense of superiority, but from the opposite cause of self-depreciation. Many people are so imbued with their own imperfections that they imagine everybody is impressed with the same idea, and it makes them ill at ease and embarrassed. If they commit some slight blunder they are consumed with mortification, and inwardly writhing over it long after the incident has been forgotten by those who witnessed it. Self-consciousness is a fault, like everything else, and it is only where we realize our own personal insignificance in this great big world and forget self and selfish motives, that we can acquire the charm of naturalness and truly correct deportment.

Ignorance is the night of the mind, but a night without moon or stars. A man who is allowed to grow up with his mind entirely neglected has inflicted upon him a grievous wrong. He is cut off from the richest and noblest sources of happiness, and even if he is regarded simply as an agent for the production of wealth he is made by ignorance comparatively useless and inefficient. An unintelligent labourer is like a machine which works roughly, because no care was taken about the putting together the various parts, which, perfect themselves, might have been so combined that the machine would achieve completeness in all its operations. Consequently ignorance, by impairing the efficiency of labour, inflicts upon the nation a most serious pecuniary loss.

Ignorance is not an entity to fight against, but a want to be supplied, a vacuum to be filled. Let us hasten to supply it in whatever way our means permit. To diffuse knowledge is better than to attack error, and one truth disseminated is more effective than a hundred blows at false conclusions.

Ignorance seldom vaults into knowledge, but passes into it through an intermediate state of obscurity, even as night into day through dawn. A man who knows the world will not only make the most of everything he does know, but of many things he does not know; and will gain more credit by his adroit mode of hiding his ignorance than the pedant by his awkward attempt to exhibit his erudition.

Knowledge is chiefly valuable in building up force of thought. If it do not culminate in this it is only an incubance. And intellectual force is never satisfied with merely observing or noting particular facts, however numerous, but uses them as illustrations of broader and higher truths. He who possesses it is always, and in all circumstances, growing. He meets difficulties only to learn their causes and overcome them. His work, whether manual or mental, is the ladder by which he mounts to a higher condition. Not only to do it and do it well, but also through it to render himself capable of still higher attainments, is an aim of which he never loses sight. The improvement of the understanding is for two ends: first, for our own increase of knowledge; second, to enable us to deliver and make out that knowledge to others.

The more thoughtful and cultured a man is the greater the debt he owes society. It is true that he pays part of that debt through his chosen work; that the products of his pen, his pencil, his chisel, or other means of communication are effectively educating the community; yet, if he deny his presence his voice, his sympathy, he withholds a large measure of the good it is in his power to bestow. Indeed it is largely owing to the influence of superior minds,

generously, freely, and sympathetically given, that society is elevated and public sentiment improved.

Doubt is the key of knowledge. Those who do not doubt will never examine; and those who never examine never know, but remain in perpetual ignorance.

HOCKEY.

Rules of the Game.

The TIMES is indebted to Mr. Bert Whitmore, of Regina, for a copy of the constitution of the Ontario Hockey Association. For the benefit of our readers who are interested we reproduce from it the rules of the game.

1. The game is played on ice by teams of seven on each side, with a puck made of vulcanized rubber, one inch thick all through, and three inches in diameter. Hockey sticks shall not be more than three inches wide at any part and not more than thirteen inches long in the blade.

A goal is placed in the middle of each goal line, composed of two upright posts, four feet in height, placed six feet apart, and at least five feet from the end of the ice.

The goal posts shall be firmly fixed. In the event of a goal post being displaced or broken, the referee shall blow his whistle, and the game shall not proceed until the post is replaced.

2. Each side shall have a captain (a member of his team), who, before the match, shall toss for choice of goals.

Each side shall play an equal time from each end. The duration of championship matches shall be not less than one hour, exclusive of stoppages. The team scoring the greater number of goals in that time shall be declared the winner of the match. If at the end of that time the game is a draw ends shall be changed, and the game continued until one side scores.

3. Timekeepers shall be appointed, one by each captain, to keep the time during a match.

4. There shall be only one referee for a match, and in no case shall he belong to either of the competing clubs. He shall enforce the rules, adjustate upon disputes, or cases unprovided for by rule; appoint the goal umpires; control the timekeepers; keep the score; and at the conclusion of the match declare the result. The puck shall be considered in play until the referee stops the game, which he may do at any time, and which he must do at once, when any irregularity of play occurs, by sounding a whistle. His decision shall be final.

5. A goal shall be scored when the puck shall have passed between the goal posts from in front, and below an imaginary line drawn across the top of the posts.

Goal umpires shall inform the referee when a goal is scored. Their decision shall be final.

6. The game shall be started and renewed by the referee calling "play" after having placed the puck on its larger surface on the ice, between the sticks of the two players, one from each team, who are to face it.

7. A player shall always be on his own side of the puck.

A player is off side when he is in front of the puck, or when the puck has been hit, touched or is being run with, by any of his own side behind him (i.e. between himself and his own goal line).

A player being off-side is put on-side when the puck has been hit by, or has touched the dress or person of any player of the opposite side, or when one of his own side has run in front of him either with the puck or having played it when behind him.

If a player when off-side plays the puck or annoys or obstructs an opponent, the puck shall be faced where it was last played before the off-side play occurred.

8. The puck may not be stoppied with the hand except by the goal keeper (see rule 11), but may be stoppied, but not carried, or knocked on by any other part of the body.

9. No player shall raise his stick above his shoulder. Charging from behind, tripping, collaring, kicking, crossing checking, or pushing shall not be allowed. And the referee must rule off the ice, for any time in his discretion, a player who, in the opinion of the referee, has offended deliberately against the above rule.

10. When the puck goes off the ice behind the goal line, it shall be brought out by the referee to point five yards

in front of the goal line, on a line at right angles thereto, from the point at which it left the ice, and there faced.

When the puck goes off the ice at the side it shall be similarly faced three yards from the side.

11. The goal keeper must not, during play, lie, sit or kneel upon the ice; he may, when in goal, stop the puck with his hands but shall not hold or throw it. The referee must rule off the ice, for any time in his discretion, a player who, in the opinion of the referee, has offended deliberately against this rule.

12. No change of players shall be made after a match has commenced, except by reasons of accident or injury during the game.

13. Should any player be injured during a match and compelled to leave the ice, the opposite side shall also drop a man to equalize the teams. In event of any dispute between the captains as to the injured player's fitness to continue the game, the matter shall at once be decided by the referee.

14. Should the game be stoppied by the referee by reason of the infringement of any of the rules, or because of an accident or change of players, the puck shall be faced at the spot where it was last played, in case such infringement, accident, or change of players shall have occurred.

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, Moose Jaw.

CARD.

I desire to inform the public that the almost indiscriminate distribution of Lumber and building material from my yard, which has taken place since Oct. 1888, came to an end on

1st of JANUARY, 1894,

owing to circumstances not wholly within your control or mine.

In future a full stock of the best will be kept, and sold for CASH and CASH ONLY, except to Builders and Contractors, who can arrange for short credit at reasonable rates.

All parties who in the past agreed to pay by monthly instalments must in future keep up their payments or deal with my Solicitor.

Thanking past customers for their confidence and support, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

H. McDougall

When we assert that

Dodd's

Kidney Pills

Cure Backache, Dropsy, Lumbago, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and all other forms of Kidney Troubles, we are backed by the testimony of all who have used them.

THEY CURE TO STAY CURED.
By all druggists or sent on receipt of price, 50 cents. Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Montreal.

SHAVING

PARLOUR.

SHAVING

HAIR CUTTING,

SHAMPOOING.

H. W. CARTER.

R. BOGUE.

Dry Goods,

Ready Made Clothing,

Boots & Shoes,

Groceries,

Flour & Feed,

Hardware.

Selling Out of Crockery

AT

COST.

Highest Prices Paid for Grain.

R. BOGUE.

LIVERY, FEED Ottawa Hotel.

AND

SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying for all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.
William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

R. L. Slater,

Fashionable Tailor.

Full lines of all the

Latest Styles

WORSTEDS, TWEEDS,

SERGE, PANTINGS,

OVERCOATINGS,

Etc., Etc

Main Street. Moose Jaw.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

James McQuinn and Sons

R. H. W. HOLT,
PROPRIETOR.

Brunswick Hotel

River Street West.

Thoroughly Refitted and Renovated in every Department.

House Refurnished Throughout.

Rooms Lighted with Electric Light.

First-Class Liquors & Cigars.

Every Convenience for the Travelling Public.

J. H. KERN, - PROPRIETOR

